

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. 131

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the situation in Sudan.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 3, 1993

Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MFUME, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. WALKER, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. LINDER, Mr. CANADY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mrs. MEEK, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. WYNN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the situation in Sudan.

Whereas the war-induced famine in southern Sudan is threatening the lives of an estimated 4,000,000 people, and an estimated 80 percent of children in some areas of southern Sudan are reportedly malnourished;

Whereas the civil war between the Government of Sudan and the factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, as well as fighting within the Sudanese People's Libera-

tion Army, have resulted in the displacement of millions of civilians;

Whereas the United States Government has provided over \$130,000,000 in humanitarian assistance to Sudan in fiscal years 1992 and 1993;

Whereas access for humanitarian relief organizations has been inconsistent and subject to the military and political objectives of the Government of Sudan and Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions;

Whereas a human rights group reported in early 1993 that the Government of Sudan "is engaged in a program of military action which appears to amount to ethnic cleansing" in the Nuba Mountains and that it continues to torture political prisoners;

Whereas an estimated 500 unarmed civilians were reportedly executed by security forces on suspicion that they had collaborated with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army after its incursions into Juba in June and July of 1992;

Whereas the Government of Sudan executed Andrew Tombe and Baudoin Talley (Sudanese employees of the United States Government) and Mark Laboke Jenner (an employee of the European Community) in Juba in mid-August 1992;

Whereas all factions of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army also are responsible for serious abuses of human rights, including the killing in September 1992 of 4 foreign citizens, the reported killing of 87 civilians by the Nasir faction of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in January 1992 in Pagarau, and the reported killing of 200 "deserters" by the Torit group near Tonj in Bahr al-Ghazal;

Whereas the government of General Omar Hassan al-Bashir, which came to power by overthrowing the democratically elected civilian government on June 30, 1989, formed a 15-member Revolutionary Command Council, abolished the constitution, the National Assembly, political parties, and trade unions, and declared a state of emergency;

Whereas the political, religious, and military policies of the Bashir government have heightened political and religious tensions in the country;

Whereas the military government in Khartoum has become a threat to regional stability in part because of its reported activities in neighboring countries and its relations with known terrorist and political extremist groups;

Whereas the conflict in southern Sudan, which has dragged on for over 3 decades, is the result of decades of political, religious, and economic discrimination against the people of southern Sudan by successive Arab-dominated governments in the north;

Whereas the people of southern Sudan have never exercised their political rights freely, except for a brief period after the Addis Ababa agreement, and the lack of serious efforts by successive governments in Khartoum has resulted in deep mistrust;

Whereas the divisions within the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in 1991 have resulted in untold suffering for the people of southern Sudan; and

Whereas the resolution of the conflict in southern Sudan will not guarantee respect for human rights and political freedom in other regions of the country, and a number of peace talks between the Government of Sudan and the

Sudanese People's Liberation Army have failed to produce lasting, tangible results: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*, That the Congress—

3 (1) strongly condemns the Government of
4 Sudan for its severe human rights abuses, and calls
5 upon that government to improve human rights con-
6 ditions throughout the country;

7 (2) deplores the internecine fighting among the
8 Sudanese People's Liberation Army factions which
9 has caused untold suffering for the people of south-
10 ern Sudan;

11 (3) calls on all factions of the Sudanese Peo-
12 ple's Liberation Army to cease hostilities and resolve
13 their differences through peaceful means;

14 (4) urges the Government of Sudan and the Su-
15 danese People's Liberation Army factions to provide
16 full access for and to cooperate with relief organiza-
17 tions;

18 (5) encourages the military government of
19 Sudan to hand over political power to an elected ci-
20 vilian government as soon as possible;

21 (6) urges the Government of Sudan to lift the
22 press ban which was imposed after it took power in
23 June 1989;

1 (7) recognizes the right of the people of south-
2 ern Sudan to self-determination;

3 (8) urges the Government of Sudan and the Su-
4 danese People's Liberation Army factions to allow
5 free access to human rights organizations;

6 (9) commends the Government of Nigeria, the
7 Government of Uganda, and the Organization of Af-
8 rican Unity for their mediation efforts;

9 (10) calls upon the President—

10 (A) to appoint a special representative for
11 mediation, reconciliation, peace, and humani-
12 tarian affairs in Sudan;

13 (B) to increase the levels of humanitarian
14 assistance for Sudan that is provided through
15 nongovernmental organizations, including local
16 church groups;

17 (C) to place the Government of Sudan on
18 the list of states that support international ter-
19 rorism;

20 (D) to oppose all loans and credits for
21 Sudan from the International Monetary Fund,
22 the International Bank for Reconstruction and
23 Development and the International Develop-
24 ment Association, and the African Development

1 Bank, and all nonhumanitarian assistance from
2 United Nations agencies; and

3 (E) to explore other means necessary to
4 force the Government of Sudan to halt its war
5 policies should the humanitarian conditions fur-
6 ther deteriorate and the Government of Sudan
7 continue to impede relief efforts; and

8 (11) further calls upon the President—

9 (A) to urge the United Nations to exert all
10 efforts to bring an early end to the conflict in
11 Sudan;

12 (B) to urge that the situation in Sudan be
13 brought to the attention of the United Nations
14 Security Council; and

15 (C) to urge the United Nations Security
16 Council—

17 (i) to consider the creation of demili-
18 tarized zones for war and famine victims in
19 southern Sudan that would be off limit to
20 all warring factions;

21 (ii) to consider the creation of safe ha-
22 vens for war and famine victims should the
23 warring factions reject the creation of de-
24 militarized zones;

1 (iii) to facilitate safe passage for war
2 and famine victims to and from conflict
3 zones; and

4 (iv) to impose an arms embargo on
5 Sudan.

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